



Reassessing Electoral Design and Constitutional Consistency in Indonesia

Febrianti Puspitasari¹, Hananto Widodo,²
Alfalah Fadhillah Fiisabilillah³

¹ Faculty of Law, State University of Surabaya, Indonesia

² Faculty of Law, State University of Surabaya, Indonesia

³ Faculty of Law, University of Surabaya, Indonesia

* febriantipuspitasari.22006@mhs.unesa.ac.id

Article	Abstract
<p>Keywords: Electoral System, Constitutional In-Terpretation, Presidential System, Legal Policy</p>	<p><i>This study is motivated by the Constitutional Court's paradigm shift in interpreting the design of general elections in Indonesia, from initially promoting simultaneous elections through Decision Number 14/PUU-XI/2013 to emphasizing the separation between national elections and regional head elections. The focus of this research is the legal implications of this separation on the presidential system of government as well as budget efficiency and the effectiveness of government administration within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The research uses a normative legal method with a legislative, conceptual, and case approach, through qualitative analysis of the 1945 Constitution, Constitutional Court decisions, as well as scientific literature and journals based on the theories of Democracy, Authority, the Presidential System, the Unitary State, and the Open Legal Policy doctrine. This article argues that Constitutional Court Decision Number 135/PUU-XXII/2024 reflects the Court's inconsistency in applying the Open Legal Policy doctrine, which has an impact on disrupting the synchronization of national policies, increasing the budget burden, and the potential for weakening government stability, so that it is not yet fully in line with the spirit of constitutional integration and effective governance.</i></p>

INTRODUCTION

Political recruitment in a democratic system is essentially carried out through a general election mechanism that provides citizens with the opportunity to choose representatives or political leaders (Prasetyo, Masnun, & Noviyanti, 2025). The electoral system not only determines who is elected but also influences the process of forming political leadership through rules such as the division of electoral districts, voting techniques, campaign patterns, and vote counting mechanisms (Ansori, 2019). These rules shape the public's political preferences and determine the direction of

competition between parties and candidates. Therefore, the electoral system plays a strategic role in determining the quality of democracy and the political recruitment process. In practice, political parties are the primary actors in selecting and nominating candidates to compete in elections. Therefore, the design of the electoral system is a crucial factor in ensuring a representative and accountable democratic process (Sukriono, 2009).

In modern democratic systems, elections serve not only as a mechanism for political recruitment but also as a means of forming a government and controlling power (Antony, 2025). In presidential systems such as the United States and France, the people directly elect executive leaders through elections (Widodo et al., 2020). Conversely, in parliamentary systems, government formation is heavily influenced by the results of legislative elections and the party configuration in parliament (Prasetio, 2022). Through regular elections, the people have the opportunity to evaluate and replace leaders deemed incapable of meeting public aspirations. This oversight function makes elections a crucial instrument in maintaining government accountability. Therefore, the success of elections is crucial for determining the quality of a country's democratic system (Pamungkas, 2009).

However, in Indonesian political history, elections have not always been democratic. During the New Order era, elections were often considered uncompetitive due to the government's dominance of the legislative and judicial branches. Political regulations, such as laws on political parties and elections, were structured to benefit the Functional Group (Golongan Karya), the dominant political force (Az-Zahra, 2024). Furthermore, a development orientation that emphasized political stability limited the independence of law enforcement agencies. This resulted in elections functioning suboptimally as a means of democracy. Normatively, elections aim to establish a government of the people, by the people, and for the people (Djufri, 2022).

Significant changes in Indonesia's electoral system occurred after the reform era, particularly through the implementation of simultaneous elections. Constitutional Court Decision No. 14/PUU-XI/2013 became the legal basis for the implementation of simultaneous elections, combining legislative and presidential elections, starting in 2019. This policy was further regulated in Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections. The primary objective of simultaneous elections is to strengthen the presidential system and increase the efficiency of election administration. However, in practice, simultaneous elections also raise various issues, such as a high workload for election organizers and the complexity of the voting and vote counting processes. This phenomenon demonstrates that the design of the electoral system continues to experience dynamics in an effort to adapt to the needs of democracy in Indonesia (Himawan, 2023).

The latest development emerged through Constitutional Court Decision Number 135/PUU-XXII/2024, which separates the implementation of national elections from regional elections. This decision has sparked constitutional debate because it is considered to potentially conflict with the principle of election

periodicity as stipulated in Article 22E of the 1945 Constitution, which stipulates that elections are held every five years. Separating the election schedule with a specific time interval could obscure the constitutional meaning of the five-year election cycle. Furthermore, this separation has the potential to create a lack of synchronization between the terms of office of political officials at the central and regional levels (Benu et al., 2025). Another possible impact is the use of mechanisms for term extensions or the appointment of temporary officials, which could potentially undermine democratic legitimacy. Therefore, this decision raises various legal and political issues that require further in-depth examination (Zainurahman et al., 2025).

In addition to raising questions about election periodicity, Constitutional Court Decision No. 135/PUU-XXII/2024 also sparked criticism regarding the Constitutional Court's authority in determining the design of the electoral system. Some believe that the Court has exceeded its role as a *negative legislator* by not only testing the constitutionality of norms but also determining a new electoral model. This situation raises concerns about *judicial overreach* that could disrupt the principle of division of powers in the Indonesian constitutional system (Fahrozi, 2025). Previous research generally discusses the design of simultaneous elections or Constitutional Court decisions related to elections in general, but not many have specifically examined the legal implications of Constitutional Court Decision No. 135/PUU-XXII/2024. Therefore, this study is novel in examining in-depth the legal considerations (*ratio decidendi*) of the Constitutional Court and their legal implications for election organizers. This study also aims to analyze the impact of this decision on the election administration system in Indonesia, particularly for institutions such as the General Elections Commission (KPU) and the Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) (Fatullah et al., 2024).

Previous studies have generally focused on simultaneous election design and the Constitutional Court's role in electoral adjudication. However, limited attention has been given to the specific legal implications and *ratio decidendi* of Decision Number 135/PUU-XXII/2024. Accordingly, this study aims to analyze how the *ratio decidendi* of the decision affects the legal framework and institutional design of election administration in Indonesia, particularly for the KPU and Bawaslu. This research is grounded in the theoretical framework of constitutionalism and separation of powers to assess the conformity of the decision with constitutional principles and institutional boundaries.

METHOD

This research uses a normative juridical research method that focuses on the study of legal rules and norms in applicable laws and regulations (Masnun, Muh. Ali, Prasetyo, Dicky Eko, 2025). This approach is carried out by analyzing various legal sources such as laws, Constitutional Court decisions, and relevant legal literature to understand the implications of Constitutional Court Decision Number 135/PUU-XXII/2024 concerning the separation of national and regional elections. The research uses three types of legal materials: primary legal materials in the form of

laws and Constitutional Court decisions; secondary legal materials in the form of books, journals, and legal research results; and tertiary legal materials such as legal dictionaries and encyclopedias. The approaches used include the statute approach, the case approach, and the historical approach to analyze the legal basis, decision considerations, and the development of the electoral system in Indonesia. The legal material collection technique is carried out through literature studies by tracing legal documents from various official sources and scientific literature. In analyzing these materials, this study applies legal reasoning through systematic interpretation by examining the coherence between legal norms within the constitutional framework, as well as teleological interpretation to understand the purpose and objectives underlying the formation of legal norms and judicial decisions. These methods enable a comprehensive assessment of whether the Court's reasoning aligns with constitutional principles and democratic values. Furthermore, the legal materials obtained were analyzed using prescriptive methods to provide legal understanding and recommendations regarding the implications of Constitutional Court Decision Number 135/PUU-XXII/2024 on the election administration system in Indonesia.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

What is the legal analysis of the Constitutional Court's legal considerations (Ratio Decendy) in deciding on the separation of National and Regional General Elections in Decision Number 135/PUU-XXII/2024?

The ratio *decidendi* is the basis for a judge's legal considerations in issuing a decision, based on material facts and interpretation of statutory regulations (Prasetio, 2023). In Constitutional Court Decision Number 135/PUU-XXII/2024, the Court decided to separate the implementation of national and regional elections with a time gap of approximately two to two and a half years. The Court assessed that this separation aims to increase the effectiveness of election implementation and reduce the technical and administrative burdens that previously occurred in simultaneous elections. This decision also changes the design of simultaneous elections previously affirmed in Constitutional Court Decision Number 14/PUU-XI/2013 and Constitutional Court Decision Number 55/PUU-XVII/2019 (Saputra, 2025).

However, from a legal perspective, the change *in the ratio decidendi* has drawn criticism because it is considered to be based more on sociological and technical considerations than on strong constitutional arguments (Dicky Eko Prasetio, Muh. Ali Masnun, Arinto Nugroho, Denial Ikram, 2024). Normatively, Article 22E paragraphs (1) and (2) of the 1945 Constitution stipulates that elections are held every five years to elect the President and Vice President, the House of Representatives (DPR), the Regional Representatives Council (DPD), and the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) in a single general election regime. Therefore, the separation of the national and regional election schedules has the potential to deviate from the constitutional construction that emphasizes the unity of the election cycle. This shift in interpretation is also considered to be able to create inconsistencies in the jurisprudence of the Constitutional Court, which previously emphasized the importance of simultaneous elections to strengthen the presidential system (Fatullah et al., 2024).

In addition, conceptually there is a constitutional difference between national elections and regional head elections. Article 22E of the 1945 Constitution regulates elections to elect the President and Vice President, the DPR, the DPD, and the DPRD, while regional head elections have their own constitutional basis in Article 18 paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution. This difference shows that regional elections are in a different electoral regime from national elections in the Indonesian constitutional system. Therefore, efforts to assimilate regional elections into the electoral regime through judicial interpretation have the potential to obscure the constitutional systematics and go beyond the normative meaning formulated by the framers of the 1945 Constitution (Hanadi, 2019) .

the separation of election schedules has significant constitutional consequences, particularly regarding the terms of office of political officials such as DPRD members and regional heads. The introduction of a time gap creates the potential for transitional vacancies or the need for temporary officeholders. From the perspective of the rule of law, this situation raises concerns about legal certainty and democratic legitimacy, as any extension of power without a direct electoral mandate may conflict with the principle of popular sovereignty.

In addition, the relationship between electoral design and the presidential system is not sufficiently elaborated in the Court's reasoning. Simultaneous elections were previously justified as a means to strengthen presidential governance by ensuring synchronization between branches of government. By separating election cycles, the risk of fragmented mandates increases, which may weaken governmental stability. This demonstrates that the Court's reasoning lacks a comprehensive institutional analysis of its broader constitutional impact (Benu et al., 2025)

What are the legal consequences of Constitutional Court Decision Number 135/PUU-XXII/2024 for election organizers, especially the General Elections Commission (KPU) and the Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) in Indonesia?

General elections in Indonesia are a direct democratic process in which all Indonesians elect their leaders for the next five years, representing the nation, provinces, municipalities, and regencies (Prasetio, Masnun, & Widodo, 2025). The people elect their candidates, and the majority vote determines who will lead. (Widodo & Prasetio, 2021) .

As the election organizer, the KPU is committed to and guided by the principles of independence, honesty, fairness, orderliness, openness, professionalism, efficiency, and effectiveness, as stipulated in Law Number 15 of 2011. The Provincial General Election Commission, the Regency/City General Election Commission at the provincial and regency/city levels were each formed to carry out the functions of the KPU. The KPU's duties include organizing elections for members of the People's Representative Council (DPR), members of the Regional Representative Council (DPD), and members of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD), as well as the election of the President and Vice President, Governor and Deputy Governor, Regent and Deputy Regent, and Mayor. (Dewi et al., 2022) .

As the institution that organizes general elections, the General Elections Commission (KPU) is responsible for increasing public participation in the

upcoming general elections as voters in a democratic system. The KPU is expected to reach all communities by disseminating values about the importance of voter participation in the upcoming general elections. In accordance with PKPU No. 9 of 2022, the purpose of public participation in the General Elections is to disseminate information about the General Elections and elections, increase public knowledge, understanding, and awareness of rights and obligations in the General Elections and elections, and increase voter participation in the elections (Kusmiati et al., 2024).

The General Elections Commission (KPU) is a state institution constitutionally authorized to administer the Indonesian elections. Article 22E paragraph (5) of the 1945 Constitution explicitly stipulates this authority, stating that elections are administered by a national, permanent, and independent general election commission. This provision explains that the KPU is an independent institution directly authorized by the constitution to oversee the entire election process, from planning and implementation to determining election results. Because it is directly granted by the constitution and law, the KPU has attributive authority within the framework of state administrative law. Consequently, every decision made by the KPU has legal consequences for general elections that are binding on the public and election participants.

Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections grants further authority to the General Elections Commission (KPU), including determining the stages and schedule of elections, drafting and establishing KPU regulations, determining election participants and candidates, and determining election results. Furthermore, the KPU also performs administrative legal duties by issuing decisions on state administration, which can be challenged through legal proceedings if deemed to violate an individual's constitutional rights. Consequently, the KPU has authority that is not only technical but also legal because it is directly responsible for ensuring that elections are conducted democratically, honestly, and in accordance with the principles of the rule of law.

Constitutional Court Decision No. 135/PUU-XXII/2024, which separated national elections from regional elections, had significant legal consequences for the readiness and workload of the General Elections Commission (KPU) as the election organizer. The increasingly complex responsibilities of the KPU in conditioning and organizing ad hoc election bodies such as the Voting Organizing Group (KPPS), the Voting Committee (PPS), and the District Election Committee (PPK) are one concrete consequence of this decision. The KPU must establish, inaugurate, and establish these ad hoc bodies in two different election cycles due to the separation of elections, which extends the work period and repeatedly increases the institutional burden. (Ardipandanto, 2022).

According to Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections, the KPPS, PPS, and PPK were established for a single, structured and simultaneous election cycle. However, as a result of Constitutional Court Decision No. 135/PUU-XXII/2024, this single-cycle design has been fragmented. This leaves the General Elections Commission (KPU) in a less-than-ideal situation, having to adjust technical implementation without clear legal changes. Legal uncertainty regarding the terms of office, recruitment, and performance assessment of ad hoc election bodies may arise as a result of this situation. Furthermore, Constitutional Court Decision No.

135/PUU-XXII/2024 impacts the KPU's efforts to increase voter participation. Elections held at different times may reduce people's willingness to go to the polling stations. In a situation where voters may experience election fatigue, the KPU must work harder to encourage and convince them to vote again. This situation indirectly impacts the quality of democracy and the legitimacy of election results.

Thus, Constitutional Court Decision No. 135/PUU-XXII/2024 carries complex legal implications for the General Elections Commission (KPU), not only at the level of election policy and planning, but also on the technical and operational aspects of election administration. Without comprehensive regulatory adjustments through legislative amendments, the separation of national and regional elections has the potential to increase the institutional burden on the KPU, disrupt the effectiveness of election administration, and create legal uncertainty in election practices in Indonesia.

Bawaslu is a permanent institution, the term of office of its members is 5 (five) years from the date of oath or appointment. Bawaslu or Panwaslu is an ad hoc institution formed before the first stage of the Election, namely the voter registration stage which begins and ends after the nomination of the elected candidate. The Election Monitoring Body has its own uniqueness in Indonesia because Bawaslu was formed to monitor the implementation of the Election stages, receive complaints and handle administrative irregularities and Election crimes (Riastri Haryani, 2023).

Bawaslu as an election supervisory institution carries out a supervisory role that prioritizes public participation in order to prevent violations (Robby, 2024). Bawaslu has a very important role in enforcing election law. Bawaslu as an independent institution stipulated in Constitutional Court Decision No. 11/PUU-VIII/2010 institutionally Bawaslu is no longer part of the KPU, Bawaslu is also no longer formed by the KPU. Bawaslu's position is an independent institution, its position is equal to the KPU, both as national, permanent and independent election organizing institutions as regulated in Article 22E paragraph (5) of the 1945 Constitution.

Bawaslu has three responsibilities and authorities under Law Number 15 of 2011 as an institution that oversees elections in relation to the enforcement of election law. Initially, it oversees every stage of the election procedure with the aim of preventing and punishing election violations. Second, it obtains and examines reports regarding alleged violations of election criminal law and election administrative requirements. Third, it finalizes binding resolutions for the election administration, except for two security issues, namely ensuring the determination of the list of candidates for members of the DPR and DPRD, and the administration of election participants. The binding nature of Bawaslu's decisions is reinforced by Law Number 10 of 2016, which strengthens Bawaslu's role as an election organizer. The ability to ratify election decisions, which often lead to legal transparency, is not solely held by Bawaslu. Furthermore, Bawaslu's conclusions are now decisions under Law Number 7 of 2017. With Bawaslu's new authority to decide on administrative violations, election supervisory conclusions are now more than just recommendations—they are mandates that must be implemented by parties. In accordance with Law Number 7 of 2017, Bawaslu has the authority to receive and consider information regarding alleged violations of election administration. Bawaslu also has the authority to investigate, review, and assess violations of election administration and violations of money politics (Harun, 2016). Bawaslu then has the authority to receive, review,

mediate, or decide on the voting process, and choose the decision to hand over election participants .

In carrying out its duties and functions, particularly in enforcing Structured, Systematic, and Massive (TSM) election violations, Bawaslu acts based on the attribution authority granted directly by law. This is emphasized in Article 93 and Article 95 of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections, which grants Bawaslu the authority to prevent, supervise, and take action against election violations, including TSM violations. From the perspective of state administrative law, every Bawaslu action is a form of *bestuur handelingen* that must meet the requirements for the legitimacy of government actions, namely not exceeding the limits of the material authority (*materiae*), the area of authority (*locus*), and the time of authority (*temporis*).

Constitutional Court Decision Number 135/PUU-XXII/2024, which separates National Elections and Regional Elections, has legal consequences for the implementation of this authority. (Muhammad et al., 2023) . The separation of election stages has fragmented the oversight regime, requiring Bawaslu to operate in two distinct election cycles with varying characteristics and potential for violations. Under these circumstances, Bawaslu is required to exercise greater caution in enforcing election law to avoid violating the statutory authority. Without clear transitional arrangements, there is a risk that the handling of TSM violations could be legally challenged as they are deemed to violate the principle of legitimacy of *bestuur handelingen* .

Strengthening the position of Bawaslu through laws and previous Constitutional Court decisions aims to maintain the integrity of elections comprehensively and sustainably (Nainggolan et al., 2025) . Therefore, Constitutional Court Decision No. 135/PUU-XXII/2024 can be seen as inconsistent with that spirit, because it actually creates a fragmentation of oversight that has the potential to reduce the effectiveness of Bawaslu's role as a guardian of electoral democracy. The Constitutional Court should consider the institutional impact on Bawaslu more comprehensively, so that the resulting decision does not conflict with efforts to strengthen the election oversight system that has been built gradually and constitutionally .

Without clear transitional arrangements, Bawaslu's decisions may be vulnerable to legal challenges, especially in cases involving complex violations such as TSM. This situation risks weakening the legitimacy of its enforcement actions and undermining public trust in election supervision.

Moreover, the decision potentially contradicts previous efforts to strengthen Bawaslu as an institution. While legal developments have aimed to enhance its authority and effectiveness, the current fragmentation disperses its resources and focus, reducing its overall capacity to ensure electoral integrity. Thus, the decision introduces not only operational challenges but also broader governance risks.

CONCLUSION

A review of Constitutional Court Decision Number 135/PUU-XXII/2024 shows the Court's inconsistency in interpreting the relationship between national elections and regional head elections, because constitutionally Article 22E of the

1945 Constitution only regulates national elections, while regional elections have their own basis in Article 18 paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution as an instrument of local democracy. The Court's interpretation of separating national and regional elections without changing constitutional norms has the potential to exceed judicial authority and create legal uncertainty, especially when compared to Constitutional Court Decision Number 14/PUU-XI/2013 which previously emphasized the simultaneity of elections. In addition, this separation has the potential to create constitutional and administrative problems for election organizers such as the KPU and Bawaslu, including those related to the principle of five-yearly elections, fragmentation of election stages, and the complexity of supervision. Therefore, it is recommended that the Constitutional Court, in deciding similar cases, adhere to the normative construction of the 1945 Constitution and maintain the consistency of its decisions, while lawmakers need to immediately adjust the laws and regulations to provide legal certainty, clarify the relationship between national and regional elections, and maintain the quality of constitutional democracy in Indonesia.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author would like to thank his supervisor for his guidance and support, which ensured the successful completion of this research. He also thanks all parties who contributed generously to the success of this research.

REFERENCES

- Ansori, L. (2019). Telaah Terhadap Presidential Threshold Dalam Pemilu Serentak 2019. *Jurnal Yuridis*, 4(1), 15–27.
- Antony, Z. (2025). Tinjauan Konstitusi UUD 1945 Terhadap Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi Mengenai Pemisahan Pemilu Nasional Dan Lokal. *Gesetz: Indonesian Law Journal*, 1(2), 76–86.
- Ardipandanto, A. (2022). Tantangan Dalam Menghadapi Pemungutan Suara Ulang Pilkada 2020: Perspektif Profesionalisme KPU. *Kajian*, 27(1), 1–12.
- Az-zahra, T. N. (2024). Peran Bagian Otonomi Daerah Sekretariat Daerah Dalam Mengatasi Problematika Penggantian Antar Waktu (Paw) Anggota Dprd Kabupaten / Kota Masa Jabatan 2019-2024. *Jurnal Publikasi Ilmu Hukum*, 2(2018), 161–171.
- Benu, E. M., Helan, Y. G. T., & Stefanus, K. Y. (2025). Pengaturan Masa Jabatan Anggota Lembaga Perwakilan Dan Hubungannya Dengan Prinsip Demokrasi Konstitusional Indonesia. *Jurnal Hukum*, 3(3), 381–395.
- Dewi, L. Y., Sinaga, H. L. N., Pratiwi, N. A., & Widiyasono, N. (2022). Analisis Peran Komisi Pemilihan Umum (KPU) Dalam Partisipasi Politik Masyarakat Di Pilkada Serta Meminimalisir Golput. *Jurnal Ilmu Politik Dan Pemerintahan*, 8(1), 36–48. <https://doi.org/10.37058/jipp.v8i1.4082>
- Dicky Eko Prasetyo, Muh. Ali Masnun, Arinto Nugroho, Denial Ikram, N. (2024). Discrimination Related to Labour Age Limitation in Indonesia : A Human Rights and Comparative Law Perspective. *Suara Hukum*, 6(2), 228–254.
- Djufri, D. (2022). Sistem Politik Dan Pemilu Di Indonesia Perspektif Fiqih Siyash. *Intelektiva*, 3(10), 88–97.
- Fahrozi, M. H. (2025). *Kemandirian Penyelenggara Pemilu: Rekonstruksi Pembentukan*

- Peraturan Komisi Pemilihan Umum Berkepastian Hukum Dan Partisipatif.*
- Fatullah, A. A., Agung, M. M., & Meladiah, R. (2024). Implikasi Konstitusional Dan Sistemik: Analisis Putusan MK Nomor 135/PUU-XXII/2024 Tentang Pemisahan Pemilu Nasional Dan Pilkada. *Jurnal Elqonun*, 3(1), 37–45. <https://doi.org/10.19109>
- Hanadi, S. (2019). Kewenangan Mahkamah Konstitusi Dalam Menafsir Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945. *Ekspose: Jurnal Penelitian Hukum Dan Pendidikan*, 16(1), 349. <https://doi.org/10.30863/ekspose.v16i1.92>
- Hananto Widodo, D. E. P. (2021). Penataan Kewenangan KPU dan Bawaslu dalam Melakukan Pengawasan dan Menangani Sengketa Proses Pemilu. *Perspektif Hukum*, 21(2), 17–38.
- Himawan, F. (2023). Kelebihan Dan Kekurangan Pemilu Serentak Indonesia: Studi Kasus Terhadap Kematian Anggota KPPS Pada Pemilu Serentak 2019. *Prosiding Seminar Hukum Aktual Fakultas Hukum Universitas Islam Indonesia*, 1(4), 48–56.
- Kusmiati, I., Juliati, P., Rahmawati, F., Marezka, Lasmini, & Seran, G. G. (2024). Peran Komisi Pemilihan Umum (KPU) Dalam Meningkatkan Partisipasi Pemilih Pada Pemilihan Umum Tahun 2024. *Karimah Taubid*, 3(4), 4107–4118. <https://doi.org/10.30997/karimahtauhid.v3i4.12693>
- Masnun, Muh. Ali, Prasetio, Dicky Eko, M. (2025). Reconstruction of the Normative Legal Research Paradigm in Responding to Global Challenges: An Epistemological Analysis. *Novum: Jurnal Hukum*, 12(3), 372–384. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.2674/novum.v12i03.74364>
- Muhammad, H., Yanova, Komarudin, P., & Hadi, H. (2023). Metode Penelitian Hukum: Analisis Problematika Hukum Dengan Metode Penelitian Normatif Dan Empiris. *Badamai Law Journal*, 8(2), 160.
- Nainggolan, O., Gultom, M. H., & Manalu, N. (2025). Analisis Peran Mahkamah Konstitusi Dalam Penyelesaian Sengketa Pemilu: Tinjauan Dari Perspektif Hukum Tata Negara. *Jurnal Syntax Admiration*, 6(1), 628–642. <https://doi.org/10.46799/jsa.v6i1.2063>
- Pamungkas, S. (2009). *Perihal Pemilu*. Laboratorium Jurusan Ilmu Pemerintahan Fisipol UGM.
- Prasetio, D. E. (2022). Rekonstruksi Subjectum Litis Pembubaran Partai Politik Sebagai Perlindungan Hak Politik Warga Negara. *Sol Justicia*, 5(1), 18–37. <https://doi.org/10.54816/sj.v5i1.474>
- Prasetio, D. E. (2023). Ius Constituendum Legal Standing Bagi WNA Terkait Proses Judicial Review di Mahkamah Konstitusi dalam Perspektif HAM. *Hunila*, 2(1), 125–138.
- Prasetio, D. E., Masnun, M. A., & Noviyanti, N. (2025). Post-Election Reconciliation in 2024 as a Constitutional Convention in Indonesia: A Progressive Legal Culture Perspective. *Jambura Law Review*, 7(1), 176–196. <https://doi.org/10.33756/jlr.v7i1.26999>
- Prasetio, D. E., Masnun, M. A., & Widodo, H. (2025). Affirmative Action for Persons with Disabilities to Ensure the Right to be Elected in General Elections. *Nusantara Science and Technology Proceedings*, 1(1), 205–210. <https://doi.org/10.11594/nstp.2025.4824>
- Riastrri Haryani. (2023). Optimalisasi Kewenangan Bawaslu Sebagai Lembaga

- Pengawas Pemilu dan Lembaga yang Menjalankan Fungsi Peradilan Menurut Undang-Undang Pemilu. *Binamulia Hukum*, 12(1), 93. <https://doi.org/10.37893/jbh.v12i1.347>
- Saputra, G. R. D. (2025). Ratio Decidendi Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi Nomor 135 / Puu-Xxii / 2024 Dalam Rekontruksi Desain Pemilu Nasional Dan Lokal Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Media Akademik (JMA)*, 3(12), 1–12.
- Sukriono, D. (2009). Menggagas Sistem Pemilihan Umum Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Konstitusi*, II(1), 1–171.
- Widodo, H., Prasetyo, D. E., & Disantara, F. P. (2020). Relasi Kekuasaan Antar Presiden dan Wakil Presiden dalam Sistem Ketatanegaraan Republik Indonesia. *Pandecta Research Law Journal*, 15(1), 13–25. <https://doi.org/10.15294/pandecta.v15i1.24554>
- Zainurahman, M. F., Gunawan, G., & Fikriyah, K. I. (2025). Implikasi Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi No. 135 / PUU-XXII / 2024 Tentang Pemisahan Pemilu Nasional Dan Lokal Serta Dampaknya Terhadap Masa Jabatan Kepala Daerah Dan DPRD. *Jurnal Terapan Pemerintahan Minangkabau*, 5(2), 166–183.